

Reuben S. T. Johnson
R. P. R. Thomas

❖ PROCEEDINGS ❖

— OF THE —

Twenty-Second Annual Session

— OF THE —

DOMINION GRANGE,

— OF THE —

Patrons of Husbandry,

— HELD AT —

TORONTO, on FEBRUARY 17th, 18th and 19th, 1897.

BLENHEIM, ONT.:
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE.

1897.

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What Legislation Grange has
established

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LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1897.

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. WM. F. W. FISHER....	Burlington
" <i>Overseer</i> "	G. S. ROBERTSON.....	Lucknow
" <i>Secretary</i> ... "	ROBERT WILKIE.....	Blenheim
" <i>Treasurer</i> ... "	PETER HEPINSTALL...	Fordwich
" <i>Lecturer</i> "	DAWSON KENNEDY...	Peterboro'
" <i>Chaplain</i> .. "	JAMES MURDOCH.....	Palmerston
" <i>Steward</i> "	JAMES ALLAN.....	Churchill
" <i>Ass't Steward</i> "	STANLEY DYNES.....	Port Nelson
" <i>Ceres</i> ... "	SISTER JABEL ROBINSON..	Middlemarch
" <i>Pomona</i> .. "	JOHN CUMING.....	Londesboro
" <i>Flora</i> "	SYLVANUS AUSTIN ...	Whitby
" <i>Lady Steward</i> "	GEORGE LETHBRIDGE..	Glencoe

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BRO. HENRY GLENDENNING	Manilla
" JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch

AUDITORS.

BRO. JAMES FALLIS.....	Newbridge
" R. R. MOWBRAY	Kinsale

DOMINION GRANGE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

TORONTO, February 17th, 1897.

At Ten O'clock the Master, Bro. George E. Fisher, took the chair, and directed the Secretary to call the Roll of Officers. The following answered to their names, those absent being filled by the Master's appointment, *pro tem*:

Worthy Master,	Bro.	Geo. E. Fisher.
" Overseer,	"	Jas. Fallis, <i>pro tem.</i>
" Secretary,	"	R. Wilkie.
" Treasurer,	"	Peter Hepinstall.
" Lecturer,	"	W. F. W. Fisher.
" Chaplain,	"	J. Robinson, <i>pro tem.</i>
" Steward,	"	W. Fisher, <i>pro tem.</i>
" Ass't Steward	"	G. S. Robertson.
" Gate Keeper,	"	Lyman Henry.

The Worthy Master then opened the Grange, making a short address on doing so.

Moved by R. Wilkie, seconded by Jabel Robinson, —That the minutes of last session as printed and distributed be taken as read. *Carried.*

The Worthy Master appointed Bros. James Fallis and Samuel Elder a Committee on Credentials; and Bros. Jabel Robinson and J. Fallis a committee to strike the committees for this meeting.

Moved by Bro. Robinson, seconded by Bro. W. F. W. Fisher, —That we now adjourn to meet again at 2 o'clock p.m.—*Carried.*

FIRST DAY.**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

TORONTO, February 17th, 1897.

The Grange resumed business at Two O'clock p. m.

Moved by Bro. Robinson, seconded by Bro. Fallis,—That all motions at this meeting be in writing.—*Carried.*

Bro. Jabel Robinson addressed the meeting, giving an account of his visit to the National Grange meeting in Washington last fall. He was courteously received and kindly treated, and requested to furnish a statement of the condition of the Grange in Canada, which he did, and which was ordered by the meeting to be received with thanks, and printed with the proceedings of the National Grange, and which can be found in their printed proceedings for the year 1896.

Suggestions from Granges to be received without discussion were called for, and submitted to their appropriate committee for consideration.

An application was received which had been made for Prof. Goldwin Smith to visit Dominion Grange. It was ordered that the Professor be received between two and three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A communication was received from J. L. Haycock, M.L.A., offering to procure tickets for the members to visit the Legislature and listen to the budget speech to-morrow.

On motion it was decided to communicate with Mr. Haycock to learn what will be the best time to go to hear the debate.

The Worthy Master gave a very interesting lecture on "Some Minute Injurious Insects and Fungi," shown under the microscope. Specimens of Black Knot were shown in the various stages of growth and development; also *rust* and *mildew*, some of which were exceedingly beautiful and interesting; also the *bark louse*, and some of the *scales* which are beginning to infest the fruit trees. Also a sheep louse, a very small insect not generally known to exist, so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, but which infests and torments the sheep. As shown under the microscope these sights were a series of wonders and show how little we know of our every-day surroundings.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows :

NO.	NAME OF GRANGE.	DELEGATE.	POST OFFICE.
385	Banda	SAMUEL ELDER	Banda.
153	Edgar	J. M. SYME	Dalston.
899	Selman	LYMAN HENRY	Sombra.
146	Painswick	H. E. QUANTY	Painswick.
599	Maitland	J MURDOCH	Palmerston.
108	Union	T. E. PHILP	Whitby.
100	Farmers' Wreath	G. S. ROBERTSON	Lucknow.
35	Halton	J. McDougall	Milton.
253	Victoria	ROBERT WILKIE	Blenheim.
141	Knock	J. CONNELL	Vine.
198	Erin	J. NURSE	Erin.
397	Grand River	Wm. WALLACE	Galt.
393	Hullett	R. J. SOUTHCOMB	Clinton.
45	Lake Simcoe	JAMES ALLAN	Churchill.
166	Applegrove	JABEL ROBINSON	Middlemarch.
200	Burlington	STANLEY DYNES	Port Nelson.
390	Kinsale	R. Rogers	Kinsale.
994	Cold Springs	THOMAS SISSENS	Peterboro'
68	Howick	JAMES FALLIS	Newbridge.
344	Farmers' Home	JOHN RAMSEY	Eden Mills.

FROM DIVISION GRANGES.

5	West Lambton	WILLIAM MOWBRAY	Sarnia.
21	Belmore	PETER HEPINSTALL	Fordwich.
6	Halton	Wm. F. W. FISHER	Burlington.

On motion the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO STRIKE COMMITTEES.

Committee on Good of the Order.

Bros. Peter Hepinstall, James Fallis and John Ramsay.

Committee on Legislation.

Bros. W. F. W. Fisher, R. R. Mowbray, Jabel Robinson, William Wallace and Robert Wilkie.

Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Bros. Stanley Dynes, Thomas Sissons, T. E. Philp, John McDougall and R. J. Southcomb.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bros. Jabel Robinson, Timothy Connell and James Allan.

Committee on Press.

Bros. G. S. Robertson, W. F. W. Fisher and Peter Hepinstall.

Committee on Education.

Bros. Dawson Kennedy, Lyman Henry and James Murdoch.

Committee on Credentials.

Bros. James Fallis and Samuel Elder.

Committee on Finance.

Bros. James Murdoch, R. Rogers, H. E. Quance and J. M. Syme.

On motion the report of the committee to strike committees was adopted.

Bro. Hepinstall read the report on the good of the Order, which, upon motion, was adopted.

RERORT ON GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

Your Committee on Good of the Order report as follows:

It is highly necessary at the present juncture of our existence as an organization to hold fast what we have obtained. Our past record as a body has been honorable, and unity has prevailed amongst us. If our numbers are decimated to-day—and we are not as strong as we once were—it is neither because we have had discord among ourselves, nor that our principles have antagonized the good of any section of honest citizens in the country, but largely because our fellow-farmers have failed amid the turmoil of farm life to spare the needed hour for recreation, and healthy association with those in the same occupation.

Our Order must draw its strength from those whose hearts are set on farm life, and we must build up the Grange from the rank and file of those who love the farm.

Knowledge of any kind is got by practical experience gained from touch with the source of such knowledge. If periodicals give any information to be relied upon regarding the farm, such information has come from those who have fed the beast, raised the grain, pruned the tree, churned the butter, and kept the supplies in store, as they have accumulated in their season of harvest and vintage, until the earth again yielded fresh supplies for future need. The farmer has this knowledge first, and through the Grange can disseminate it to his neighbor.

The Grange has cost a great deal of thought, time and money to bring it to its present status. It is, we are all united in saying, the best farmers' organization in existence, and capable of utilizing every ounce of energy, wit, humor and brain power the world possesses, and to concentrate it on farm life. The Grange

is social in its nature, scientific in its resources, and touches every avenue leading to a basis of comfort and contentment.

Politically, we are not partizans, but citizens to whom none may dictate as to how we mark our ballots. Religiously, we allow each sect to work out their own method of developing Christian character by their own rules.

Educationally, we would give to everyone a fair chance for an education that will develop the mind and character into useful citizenship, and as far as reasonable make it comprehensive, and leave specialties to be provided for by those who seek them. We believe it rests largely with the members of this Dominion Grange, here and in our home Granges, to say what the future of the Grange shall be. Are we willing to do the work necessary to develop the Order? We *must* work, and work *with method* becomes enjoyable. We *must* have something to do. Work is all about us. Let us get at it. A Grange with ten members, and everyone with something to do, will be alive and prosperous when one with fifty members, and nothing to do but routine work to keep enthusiasm alive, will soon be buried in a dormancy to which its members are living monuments. Life is the first essential to growth. Activity is the evidence of life. Harmony in action is the result of true culture. Quibbling from start to finish is evidence of weakness, and it has no place in Grange work.

We would recommend that each Subordinate Grange, as soon as they can reasonably do so, after the rising of this Grange, hold a meeting of their Grange, and bring up the question, "How can we increase our membership?" Call a meeting of the neighborhood, young and old, and lay before them the advantages of the Grange in all its relationships to the farming community, and get all to join, married or single, old or young, and as young as circumstances admit, and common sense will approve.

Get the best man or men you can, to address the meeting, and let each one—husbandman and matron—use their influence to make the meeting a success.

And hereafter make the Grange Hall as attractive as possible at every meeting, and adapt each Grange meeting to all present, so as to keep up an interest for all the members.

We would recommend that the Secretary get this report printed, and send a few copies to each Grange, with the request that they cheerfully comply with its suggestions.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER HEPINSTALL,
JAMES FALLIS,
JOHN RAMSAY.

Bro. G. S. Robertson read his paper on Hog Raising.

HOG RAISING.

The first thing is to decide which breed you would fancy. Every man has a fancy of his own, and outside of that he cannot give the same care and attention. We should remember the times are changing, and we should be ready to change with them.

The market of ten years ago was for heavy pork ; to-day it is the very opposite ; so the necessity of changing, for the market is very stubborn. It matters not how many months or even years, you have fed your hogs, or how many bushels of grain you have fed them, the market says so much for them, and out of that you cannot move it. All the pleading you can do will not change their taste for heavy pork at the present.

Hence the necessity of breeding a long and deep-sided hog that will grow to considerable weight without getting too thick on the back. For a thick backed hog, no matter what weight he may be, will cut fat when split down. The best hog I get is bred from a Berkshire sow and a Yorkshire or Tamworth hog. The Yorkshires come all white and lengthy ; the Tamworths come spotted and are good feeders ; I find they are not so liable to cripple.

Feed sow liberally after the young ones are one week old, and leave them on sow as long as possible. When they are three weeks old they will commence to eat, and should have a place to go into by themselves to be fed, and if the sow be not wanted to breed I would let them wean themselves, which takes place at the end of twelve weeks.

To succeed as a feeder one must know his animals individually, and be known by them. I do not think that anyone can lay down a stated ration that will give satisfaction to all who feed hogs. Pigs, rightly fed, absorb into their blood the elements of lean, fat and bone in such close association that it is not deposited in layers of lean and fat, but is evenly distributed, marbled or streaky, as the bacon curer would call it. In all successful feeding, growth does not mean so much a month, but an unbroken daily gain of flesh, as there is no instance on record of an animal striking for a single day through inability to grow, and continuing the next day and right on. Some may say that they have the large breed, and that any ration will do, but such is not the case. The large breeds have been fed and bred for lean meat for years, and any deviation from that would only be going backwards. I find that shorts, barley and oats, in equal parts, mixed with mangolds in winter and clover in summer, makes good feed for growing the frame, and once you get frame enough it takes

but a few weeks to fit them for the market. I would feed a few peas the last few weeks, which would help to give that firmness that is required after being slaughtered. The weight to market them depends on the size of the frame—small frame one hundred and fifty pounds, good lengthy frame one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred pounds live weight, and by all means sell them alive.

G. S. ROBERTSON.

Moved by Bro. Hepinstall, seconded by Bro. Wilkie,—That the Grange now adjourn to meet to-morrow at nine o'clock a.m.
—*Carried.*



SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO, Feb. 18th, 1897.

The Grange opened at nine o'clock, the Worthy Master presiding.

The minutes were read, corrected and confirmed.

Moved by W. F. W. Fisher, seconded by John McDougall, that the Press be admitted to hear Prof. Goldwin Smith's lecture.
—*Carried.*

The Worthy Master read his address.

WORTHY MASTER'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of Dominion Grange :

It is with much pleasure that I meet so many upon this, the occasion of our Twenty-Second Annual Meeting, to extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and to request you to convey these greetings to the various Granges which you represent; to take you with me in review of the past year's work, and, as far as we may, anticipate the probabilities and possibilities before us.

I had hoped to be in a position to refer to marked progress in Grange work during the past year, but, judging from the

reading of the Secretary's circular, little has been made. This is rather disappointing, in the face of the pains which were taken at London to appoint new Deputies in various parts of the country, and I suggest that a careful enquiry be made of these brethren as to the efforts they have put forth to accomplish the work entrusted to them, that it may be continued with renewed energy and diligence, for I recognize that there is sufficient interest and determination among the members of this noble order to ultimately introduce it into every neighborhood in this broad Dominion. The benefits of the Grange are so varied and great that it must certainly come to the position which its usefulness entitles it to occupy. Organization may well be called the essential law of existence, in our order, under the present stringent conditions existing in our, as well as other callings in life, the need of the Grange, as an order, was never more imperative than now; and never did it offer more that is commendable from an educational standpoint. Now, therefore, I am convinced, is the time to put organizers, men specially adapted for such work, into the field; a field laboring under a great harvest of toiling and struggling men and women endeavoring to better their condition in life and give their children that invaluable heritage, a broad and high education, and, to a great extent, in vain, while they plod on in the old ruts and fail to avail themselves of that helpful co-operation to be found within Grange walls. Our order is the best plan yet devised for rendering the power of the farmer available, and is doing more to promote his interest than any other one organization.

The object which should be kept in view as being of the first importance in our order is that of education and intellectual improvement. By this means we disseminate among our fellow members the results of experience and observation, which may enable them to shun many of the causes of disaster that beset their pathway, and, to a great extent, to profit by our successes. By each member availing herself or himself of the opportunity of benefitting others, either in the negative or positive way, the mind is developed, and a healthy appetite for information stimulated.

The principle of co-operation ranks first after education. "Two men, as men run, are more than twice as strong as one." The need of organization among farmers is self-evident. In all the walks of life, and in every condition of society, wherever history has marked traces of humanity, we learn that those whose interests were identical have found that they could best promote those interests by the application of this principle, which the Grange first made practicable to farmers in this country. The instinctive feeling arising from a knowledge of

hearty co-operation on the part of friends imparts a firmness of purpose and a confidence in results which so often marks the turning point towards victory. In evidence of this we have only to take note of the long list of beneficial legislative reforms or amendments which have been enacted since the inception of our order, and which in so many instances bear the acknowledged guinea stamp of recommendation from the Legislative Committee of Dominion Grange. Co-operation, based on selfishness, however, invariably breeds discord, and results in discomfiture, while the same principle based on education and an intelligent knowledge of its application cannot fail to leave its impress on its promoters, as well as on the objects sought to be obtained.

The power and influence of the press has passed into a truism. How carefully therefore should we scan the pages which in this form enter our homes, and with what promptness and decision should we prevent the entrance of all that is objectionable in the first degree. With much satisfaction we note the increasing number and quality of publications having the interests of the tillers of the soil as a first consideration. This must effect beneficially the minds of their hosts of readers, and many of them are to-day advocating principles and basking in the smiles of public favor, for which the Grange has laid a solid foundation by fighting bitter battles with public opinion and prejudice ranged against them. We should not, however, grudgingly allow them to enjoy the fruits of our toil, but cheerfully welcome the right, the good, the true, from whatever source it may emanate.

To the Giver of all good we have again to record our heartfelt thanks for the bounties of another harvest, which has supplied us with all the needs and many of the luxuries which combine to aid in rendering life in this, our magnificent country, a most enviable lot, and for the favors which have kept from our doors privation, famine, and pestilence, so unfortunately prevalent in many quarters of the globe. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that a wide-spread and deeply-felt depression has, and does at present exist in the business which is our choice. This is traceable to economic conditions existing in our own and foreign countries, to competition rendered possible by the introduction of labor-saving machinery into new areas of agricultural production where cheap land and cheap labor prevail, to ever increasing facilities of transportation which tend to solve the mysterious problem of supply and demand, to habits in private life contracted during brighter times, and which are extravagant only when compared to the lessened receipts arising from the present conditions; to habits in public and governmental life

which are extravagant and inexcusable under any and all conditions, and to other causes, most of which will be under our control on the morning of that bright day when that great army, the brotherhood of farmers, shall combine with us to assist in their removal. The remedy for the ills arising from some of these sources lies within us as individuals; let us seek to apply them promptly and prune vigorously all growing habits of extravagance, and as a body let us not spare the knife when reforms in public life are demanded.

The facilities for transportation which are an unquestioned boon to the human race, are, in too many instances, offset by excessive charges, especially between local points, and unsuitable accommodation for perishable products, the latter of which objection may be in some degree removed by the present action of the Dominion Government in establishing a system of shipping perishable products by cold storage, and which we trust will be broadened into a better conception by the carrying trade of the requirements of all agricultural products. The rates on Railroad and Steamship lines which have been receiving, or are to receive government aid, is a question which may form a profitable subject for consideration at a future stage of this session of Dominion Grange. Probably no one circumstance occurring in our time has tended to place the occupation of farming so fairly before the eyes of the world on the basis of its merits as the elevation of the profession of agriculture to the position of a full-fledged department in both Provincial and Dominion Governments, and we congratulate ourselves that practical and successful farmers are serving us as Ministers of Agriculture. We anticipate the introduction of an improved general effect on the dairying, fruit growing, poultry, and dressed meat industries as a result of the arrangements which are at present receiving the attention of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. While the reports of experiments being carried on by both governments at their various stations are undoubtedly of great benefit to all farmers who carefully study the lessons conveyed on the lines in which they are interested, the statistical reports as to crops, live stock, etc., issued from time to time, would be greatly enhanced in value by up-to-date information along the same line, as far as practicable, from competing countries.

The citizen is the ruler of all countries under responsible government; bearing this in mind it should at all times be a pressing duty and obligation to instil principles of honor and unswerving integrity in the minds and hearts of the youth who are the hope and pride of our country, and to stimulate in them intellectual activity. As a notably large percentage of all prominent public and successful business and professional men have

been drafted from farm firesides, and this strain will certainly be maintained, as the clear brain and robust constitution to be derived only from generations who have acquired them from much contact with pure air, mother earth, and comparative absence of tendency to dissipation will always be in demand to repair the waste caused by worry of mind and weak constitutions engendered by city life and business.

It is with regret we note the wave of defalcation which has become so prevalent among municipal and semi-public officials who handle large sums of money, and we join in the demand for a statutory and compulsory uniform system of municipal book keeping, and the appointment of government inspectors or auditors.

The class of immigrants which, in too many cases, have been induced to make this Canada of ours their home, is not such as to tend to increase its morality, and keen discrimination should be used in the class of immigrants who are in any way encouraged to take up their lot among us and assist in shaping our destiny.

A reform demanding our attention in the postal department is the reduction of the rate on letters addressed to points in Canada and the United States to two cents, which at first sight might appear to be the cause of a still greater deficiency in that department, but which would in a short time, no doubt, be the means of an increased revenue, as shown by the reduction from five to three cents, and as evidenced by increased traffic when carrying companies reduced rates for passengers. We are also of opinion that the proposed return to some charge for the carrying of newspapers through the mails would be in the interests of the public, and a source both of revenue and economy to the department, as vendors of this class of merchandise should not be privileged to put their wares on the market at the public expense.

Prompt opening of our Subordinate Granges, regularity in attendance at meetings, and strict observance of the ritual, are indispensable requisites for the life and success of our order. It is also highly important that our places of meeting be made attractive, and that social features should not be overlooked, and that suitable entertainment should be regularly provided. The lecture work of the Grange is continually increasing in importance. It is upon this that the influence and growth of the order largely depends. In the early history of the Grange the necessity for this work seems not to have been fully understood, and hundreds of subordinate Granges in all parts of the country literally starved to death, because there was nothing presented

to satisfy the cravings of the minds of the members for social and intellectual development. In this connection let me observe that the functions of the Lecturer, the most important officer in the Order, are too often neglected or receive secondary consideration. The Lecturer should feel it incumbent upon himself to place a suitable programme before each regular meeting, and should receive that hearty co-operation from every member, by which we hope to succeed in accomplishing all our projects.

In conclusion, let me say that our attitude as Patrons of Husbandry is as always, most friendly to all institutions having for their object the benefit of farmers, and the welfare of mankind, and that we wage no warfare against any legitimate branch of business or society, and I trust that much profit may be derived by those present at this session of Dominion Grange, and that our noble order may long feel its beneficial effects.

GEO. E. FISHER.

Moved by G. S. Robertson, seconded by Peter Hepinstall,—That the clauses in the Master's address relating to legislation be referred to the Committee on Legislation.—*Carried.*

Moved by John McDougall, seconded by James Fallis,—That the address of the Master be printed in full in the minutes.—*Carried.*

A request was sent from the Grange Wholesale Supply Company for a committee to inspect the store and report to the meeting.

The Master appointed as a Committee on the above, Bros. William Wallace, Thomas Sissons and James Murdoch.

The Secretary read his report, which was discussed, and upon motion referred to the Auditors.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Worthy Master and Patrons,—

In reporting to this Twenty-second Annual Meeting of Dominion Grange, I have not much change to notice in the condition of the Order within the past year.

At the last annual meeting everyone seemed to think the Grange was on the eve of a revival, which has scarcely been realized, and a number of persons thought desirable for Deputies were recommended to the Master for appointment.

They were appointed and their commissions sent to them, and subsequently I wrote to them, sending them blank forms

used in organizing new Granges, and giving them a list of all the Granges which had been formerly organized in their Division, and any other information which I thought would be useful to them. But I have never heard from any of them.

No more opportune time than the present could be selected to revive the Grange, if a proper effort were made, and I feel confident if some of our old time organizers with their determination and enthusiasm could be induced to enter the field they would soon be heard from.

It is new Granges that we want, and they could be planted by dozens throughout the country, for the harvest is ripe and fit to be gathered in, but we have failed so far in selecting the men to do it. Old Granges might be resuscitated, but the old members should attend to that. The fees and dues can be lowered to a trifle now ; there are halls standing all over the country ; working tools and paraphernalia belonging to nearly all the old Granges to be found in their neighborhood, and all that is lacking is the members to take a hold and work them.

I am afraid that we are all better members while we are attending the annual meetings than we are after returning home or there would be more work done after our return.

Huron Division Grange, No. 27, notified me in 1895 that it was their intention to dissolve, and early in 1896 Bro. Geo. Hood, the Secretary, sent in the seal and manuals, but no charter, which he said was lost. He also sent the seals and manuals of several Subordinate Granges, which had been surrendered some years previously.

Some of the Subordinate Granges which formerly reported to Huron Division Grange have since reported to Dominion Grange, and some have not.

Seven Subordinate Granges have not reported for two years. Some of them were strong and vigorous when last heard from, and some were reporting tardily. No Subordinate Grange charters have been surrendered during the last year.

One new Grange has been organized by Bro. Dawson Kennedy, in the County of Peterboro', since our last annual meeting, and many more might have been had sufficient effort been made.

I herewith submit my financial statement:

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To Cash on hand from last audit.	\$147 94
Fees and dues.....	\$152 64
Printed matter sold.....	2 25— 154 89
Total receipts.....	\$302 83

SECRETARY'S DISBURSEMENTS.

By Paid Treasurer.....	\$147 94
" Rent of Hall at London.....	\$ 3 00
" Telegram to Peterboro.....	25
" Cap paper for meeting.....	50
" Ink and pens.....	1 00
" Rough minute book.....	10
" 500 large buff envelopes.....	1 10
" Printing proceedings, 800 copies.....	22 50
" Printing commissions.....	2 00
" Printing, circulars, calling annual meeting.....	2 50
" Printing 1000 certificates for delegates	2 50
" Box for new Grange.....	35
" Blank books for new Grange.....	40
" Postage.....	11 01
	47 21
Cash in hands of Secretary.....	107 68
	\$302 83

Moved by Bro. Peter Hepinstall, seconded by Bro. R. Wilkie
—That we now adjourn to meet again at half past one o'clock.
Carried.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO, Feb. 18th, 1897.

The Grange resumed at 1.30 o'clock, Worthy Master presiding.

Bro. Wilkie read a paper, entitled "What Legislation has accomplished for the farmers by the Grange in Canada."

WHAT LEGISLATION HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED FOR
THE FARMER BY THE GRANGE IN CANADA.

Worthy Master:

I will contract this long-sounding title if you please, and will call it "What Legislation has been accomplished for the farmers by the Grange in Canada."

Perhaps I may be allowed to say that during the first few years of the Grange, when it was spreading so fast, and had a

membership of 30,000, its growth was so rapid that the time of its annual meetings was mostly taken up with what might be called matters of internal economy.

Its first attempt at Legislation was to get an Act of Incorporation passed by the Dominion Government. This enabled it to stand before the country as a legal body.

Now everyone knows that it is easy to become connected with the Grange, but apparently a great many do not know that it is quite necessary to become properly separated from it when leaving it, and those who are not legally separated are not separated at all, but still remain liable for debts and dues for all time to come, even though their Grange has apparently gone out of existence.

See Report of Proceedings, 1893, pages 25 and 26. The Act of Incorporation was passed in 1878, and was amended in 1880, to provide for the establishment of Provincial Granges.

At the annual meeting of the same year Bros. George Shirley, William Auld and William Cole were appointed a Committee to report on the establishment of a fund by the Legislature of Ontario, from which farmers could borrow money for the purpose of underdraining their lands. Parliament was in session at the time and an Act was passed, entitled "*An Act Respecting Investments in Tile Drain Debentures*," being 41 Vic. Chap. 9

This Act provides that a Township may borrow not more than ten thousand dollars to be loaned in sums of one or more hundred dollars, for the purpose of tile drainage, to be repaid in yearly payments of eight dollars for each hundred borrowed for twenty years, at the end of which time the debt becomes satisfied. Or the debt can be paid off at any period if desired. The work must be done under an Inspector appointed by the township, and when he reports the work satisfactory the money is paid. Not more than three-quarters of the cost of the work will be paid, and not more than one thousand dollars will be loaned to any one person.

This has been an act of great importance, and has been largely taken advantage of in some parts of the country. There is no expense connected with it, and the rate of interest is low and the payments easy. It has been extended to stone and timber drains and the payments lowered to seven dollars and thirty-six cents per hundred dollars.

At the sixth annual meeting held in Albert Hall, commencing Dec. 9th, 1879, Bro. Hilborn presiding, ninety-two delegates were present. The cost of paying the delegates from the eastern pro-

vinces was so great that some change had to be made, and the Executive Committe were instructed to have the Act of Incorporation amended so as to provide for the establishment of Provincial Granges.

The fifth degree was conferred at this meeting. The Secretary reported 776 Subordinate Granges and 31,000 members.

The reduction of County Councils was agitated, and the abolition of market fees.

The Treasurer showed \$6160.00 of a balance on hand in 1879. The seventh annual meeting was held in Temperance Hall, Toronto, commencing February 9th, 1881, Bro. Hilborn presiding. The new Constitution having come into force, there were only 33 delegates, all told.

The appointment of the Agricultural Commission by the Ontario Government was said to have been largely due to the influence of the Grange, and two members of the order, namely, Bros. Hilborn and Aylesworth were placed upon it.

This Commission brought in a valuable report, touching upon all branches of agriculture, horticulture and stock breeding, with illustrations of breeds and families, and insects, both hurtful and useful to man as a cultivator.

A joint Committee of the Ontario Provincial and Dominion Granges waited upon the Government of Ontario respecting the market fees, which had become a burning question with the Grange.

The farmers contended that there was no town which would not gladly abolish its market fees rather than be deprived of the purchase of the country produce; that the benefit of purchasing was as great as that of selling; that the imposition of market fees was a relic of barbarism, and should not be permitted.

On the other hand the towns contended that they had established markets and market accommodation under the sanction of the law. They had acquired large tracts of valuable property for market squares, and spent large sums in erecting market buildings, and were justly entitled to charge fees for their use.

This question placed the Government in a difficulty. There was a conflict between the town and country interests that would have to be settled, and the Government promised to take the matter up at the next session.

The eighth annual meeting was held in Toronto, commencing February 14th, 1882, Worthy Master Col. Blair, M. P. P., Nova Scotia, being in attendance on his parliamentary duties, the

Overseer, R. J. Doyle, presided. Twenty-five delegates were present.

A draft of the new market bill had been shown the officers fee of the Provincial Grange, and had been accepted as satisfactory.

They had dispersed and gone to their homes satisfied, when some ten days after, a deputation of the Mayors from most of the market fee towns in Ontario arrived in Toronto, and succeeded in getting such amendments introduced as to nullify all its most important features and leave it too ambiguous for comprehension by the common mind.

The Grange complained that the Government had not passed the law as they had agreed to, that it was obscure and uncertain in its meaning. It was suggested that there could be an interpretation put upon it by making a test case. The Grange replied that it was not law it wanted, but that it was law it wanted to avoid. However, at the next session of Parliament the law was amended, since when there has been no changes.

It has curtailed the fees which were charged in many places. It has taken away the power to compel the weighing of hay and straw when not required. It fixes the maximum fee where weighing is done, and has exempted from market fees grain, seeds, dressed hogs and wool, with other advantages. See R. S. O., Chap. 184, Sec. 497.

The ninth annual meeting was held in the Legislative Chamber of the Parliament Buildings, commencing February 16th, 1883, Bro. Clifford presiding. 21 delegates were in attendance.

I find the following paragraph in the minutes :

"The Grange adjourned at 5 p. m. to accept an invitation courteously extended to them by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Robinson. All the officers and members of Dominion Grange, nearly fifty in number, responded to the invitation. The reception was held at 5 o'clock, and the visitors remained until after six o'clock, visiting the conservatory and other points of interest in the Gubernatorial Residence. Mr. Page presented each of the members of the Grange to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Robinson."

The hospitality of Toronto was shown on this occasion by the Mayor extending an invitation to the Grange to visit several points of interest in the city. Sleighs were provided and many of the members availed themselves of the invitation. A vote of thanks was heartily accorded the Mayor and Aldermen for their kindness.

The only matter of legislation this year was a petition to the Dominion Government to remove certain restrictions on the growth and sale of tobacco. A reduction in the excise was granted, and the sale of it was allowed to any person instead of as previously to persons holding a license only.

The tenth annual meeting was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Ottawa, commencing March 4th, 1884, Bro. Robinson presiding. There seems to have been twenty-four delegates at this meeting.

A deputation from the House of Commons, consisting of Dr. Orton, Geo. E. Casey, Mr. Hesson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Allan, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Sproule, and Mr. Gillett, visited the meeting and discussed the money question.

An address was presented to the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, by the Grange, signed by all the members. About thirty of them went up in a body and presented it. His Excellency made a very neat reply to it, and after partaking of refreshments, they withdrew.

The Grange passed and prepared a most extensive bill-of-fare for our Legislatures and presented it to the several heads of each. The largest share, I think, was served to Sir John McDonald, but beyond a very pleasant time spent in conversation, and a little badinage in which Sir John seemed to take pleasure and an active part, it is pretty safe to say nothing came of it all.

It was in this year that the Noxious Weeds Act was passed, and this is the way in which it was brought about: A Committee composed of F. T. Pettit, J. Trull, A. Sheer, S. G. Wigle, T: Rea, D. Patterson, and S. Goodfellow were appointed on Noxious Weeds, and they brought in the following report:— "In view of the alarming rapidity with which troublesome weeds take possession of the soil of our fair Province, we do recommend that this Provincial Grange appoint a deputation to wait upon the Legislature to secure a Noxious Weeds Act immediately, with the following provisions:—1st. That it be obligatory on Township Councils to appoint one or more Inspectors in each Township whose duty it shall be to enforce the following provisions: Provided 1st, That no vulgare, blue thistle, ox eye daisy, Canada Thistle, or clover dodder be allowed to go to seed, under a penalty of not less than two dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each offence. 2nd, That any person upon conviction before a Justice of the Peace of knowingly offering for sale any grass or other seeds containing the seeds of echinne, vulgare, blue thistle, ox-eye-daisy, Canada thistle, clover dodder, wild oats, wild flax, wild mustard, viaryweed, pigeon weed, or red root, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor

more than fifty. That all persons dealing in seeds of any kind shall be compelled to have them inspected by a proper person before offering them for sale.

Out of the foregoing came the 'Noxious Weeds Act,' R. S. O., Chap. 202, which was enacted to take the place of 'The Canada Thistle Act.' 'An Act to Protect Plum and Cherry Trees' and 'An Act to Prevent the Spread of the Yellows among Peach, Nectarine and other trees.' The four were merged into one and passed into law, but since that time, at the instance of the Grange, have been somewhat amended, and shall be further amended.

The eleventh annual meeting was held in the Executive Chamber of the City Hall, Toronto, commencing March 3rd, 1885, Bro. Robinson presiding.

Among a large number of recommendations by the Committee on Legislation was one recommending a standard size for apple barrels, which has become law.

The twelfth annual meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, commencing November 3rd, 1886, Bro. Wilkie presiding.

Owing to financial straits the Ontario Provincial Grange had not been able to hold a meeting and elect delegates to Dominion Grange at the usual time, therefore Dominion Grange could not hold its annual meeting at the usual time, and it was now nearly twenty months since the last meeting was held.

Ontario Provincial had concluded to sink its autonomy, and amalgamate with Dominion Grange. It was therefore a very important meeting and a great deal of work had to be done. The whole Constitution was to be gone through and altered to meet changes that had been brought about by the amalgamation.

Finally a by-law was passed ratifying the amalgamation and repealing all by-laws, resolutions or constitutional clauses inconsistent with the work just finished. No legislation was attempted at this meeting.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held in Temperance Hall, Toronto, commencing December 20th, 1887, Bro. Moffatt presiding.

The Legislative Committee presented a long list of subjects to deal with, but the legislation obtained this year was,—Fixing the standard size of salt barrels and imposing penalties for making them light weights, An amendment to the assessment law exempting all farm stock from taxation and letting the taxes

fall upon the land, And empowering Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to extend their insurances for a period of four years.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Guelph, commencing December 18th, 1888, Bro. Moffat presiding.

The only legislation carried through this year was an Act Respecting Steam Threshing Engines, to make it compulsory to manufacture them with thoroughly efficient spark arresters, and to compel those operating them to keep such spark arresters in good working order at all times when they were at work. The penalty in each case of an infraction being a fine of five dollars. See 52 Vic. Chap. 45.

The sixteenth annual meeting was held in the County Council Chambers in London, commencing February 10th, 1891, Bro. Glendonning presiding. 45 delegates were present.

For some years past the Grange had been paying a good deal of attention to the representation in County Councils, and the plan proposed was this: That where there was a feeling in favor of reducing their number, a petition signed by fifty ratepayers be presented at the December Session of the County Council, asking that a vote be taken at the next annual municipal election, to decide whether the number be reduced or not, and where it was carried, that the Reeves only compose the County Council, but that each Reeve be entitled to as many extra votes as his municipality has Deputy-Reeves. Thus the number would be reduced but the representative power would be retained.

This scheme was brought up year after year and pressed upon the Government persistently, until last year when it was understood that they had a scheme of their own to bring forward.

In this year we were successful in having some amendments made to the Noxious Weeds Act, making the occupant responsible for the weeds, instead of the owner. See Ont. Stat. 54 Vic. Chap. 16. Also an amendment to the School Law, making it compulsory with Councils to raise \$200 for each school, to be paid from funds of the township.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, commencing Feb. 28th, 1893, Bro. Hepinstall presiding.

Some amendments were sought and obtained in the Game Laws, and some which were needful were not granted. Amendments to The Workman's Compensation for Injuries Act were carried through with the assistance of the Grange, although not wholly by it. This seemed an unjust Act and required amendment. If by any chance or by carelessness a farm servant receiv-

ed injuries while working with any of the implements, his master had to stand all loss and damage for it.

The twentieth annual meeting was held in Toronto, Feb. 20th, 1895, Bro. Kennedy presiding. 21 delegates were present.

A very valuable and necessary list of subjects were recommended to the Grange for their consideration, upon which legislation was asked, and although they were presented and pressed upon the Legislature, only some slight changes in the Agricultural and Arts Act were made.

The twenty-first annual meeting was held in London, commencing Feb. 28th, 1896, and in the absence of Bro. Kennedy was presided over by Bro. G. E. Fisher, Overseer.

The report of the Committee on Legislation recommended some very good changes, but only one amendment relating to the Free Library Act of 1895, was carried into force and became law.

Having glanced at the record of nealy twenty years, and noticed much of the Legislation which has deen carried through, chiefly by the influence and instrumentality of the Grange, we may say that there have been pieces of work which have been overlooked, clauses of which were not observed and which were not noted here.

But the great truth remains that yearly there have been sent up memorials asking for changes, amendments and redress of grievances, real or fancied, but always sincere, couched in language respectful, but firm and manly, and frequently supported by reasons which could not have been overlooked but must have impressed those to whom they were addressed. Some of these have been granted. Some have not, bnt their effect will be yet felt as the years roll on.

ROBT. WILKIE.

Bro Mowbray read a paper entitled "Culture and Success on the Farm."

CULTURE AND SUCCESS ON THE FARM.

This subject is to a certain extent unbounded in its limit. The mind may be compared to an uncultivated field. If we do not properly cultivate and destroy the foul weeds it will in time become so completely filled as to be useless for sowing good seed. On the other hand, how much may be gained by making use of every opportunity of improving the mind and storing it with everything that is noble and good. It is our duty, then, to make use of the talent we have, whether little or much, in the way of improvement.

In the early history of our country, culture and refinement were not looked upon as elements of success, or considered as essential to the well-being or happiness of the farmer, as at the present time. Many of them toiled and drudged from morning until night, day after day, in their humble way, paying very little, if any, attention to the cultivation of the mind, and were, owing to the productive nature of mother earth, in a manner, successful, and we see the fruits of their labors handed down to us now in the works of many of our ablest men. But the present age requires more attention to the cultivation or culture of the mind than was given in the times of our forefathers.

Culture is acquired by no single effort. It is the result of constant progress and the improvement of every advantage bestowed on our minds. To a certain degree, manual and mental labor should be rivals, as undivided attention to the one is fatal to the other, while both are needful.

Our literary circles are full of the wit and wisdom of the present and former times. While our laborers hammer at the forge, or drive the plow, why should they not be familiar with a share of it? It is a mistaken idea that culture of the mind cannot attend the farmer's life. It is, however, true, no man with self-regard can afford to sacrifice self-improvement for worldly devotions and disregard altogether the refining influences of his associates, but every person owes a first duty to himself and that duty is to make himself a man.

The rural districts may be deprived of many advantages familiar to the city, but country homes need not be gloomy nor unattractive. On the contrary, each home is a little world in itself. Our best authors should find their way into every rural home, and besides creating a taste for facts, or serving as an amusement, they should contain the choicest language, and suggest the best ideas, for language, spoken or written, is the highest boon to culture. Regardless of the fact that city life has advantages for culture that country life has not, the farm has produced some of the best statesmen, nourished the strongest bodies and learest intellects, and filled some of the highest offices of honor in our land.

To be successful as farmers we must have a taste for farm life, and not be deceived by the idea that it would be more honorable to be doing something else. We must have a pride in doing our work well, no matter what that work may be, and not be thinking if we only had this or that to do we might make something of it. I would not give a cent for a man whether he were a Prime Minister or a boot-blacker, if he did not do well what he undertook to do.

These ideas should be impressed upon the minds of the young men of our country, and every one who will act in accordance with them will be successful.

There is not in the whole list of industries one that has so much of real interest as farming. It embraces the whole list of sciences—chemistry, geology, animal and vegetable physiology, etc. There is not one that does not belong directly to the farmer, upon which, if he choose, he can draw at will. The whole book of nature is open for him to read as he labors. If he will but read he cannot fail to love his work. We should not be ashamed of our work, as the very best men of all times have united in its praises, as being the most healthful, the most useful and noblest employment of man.

We must also have a pride in our work, and in doing it well. It is just this which makes the difference between success and failure. The farmer who works constantly, because he has to work, goes to his work with feelings of a slave, without ambition or enterprise, is a slave, and will always be a slave. But let such a man determine that he will do better, will raise better crops than his neighbor, and his ambition is at once aroused, his energy excited, his success nearly assured, and a pride awakened which is the promise of better work in future. And it is better work that is required in all departments of agriculture, better soil, better seed, better culture.

To do well is a duty, no matter what the task may be—plowing, planting, building, painting, writing, teaching, or anything we undertake to do; he who fails to do it as well as he can is guilty of fraud.

We do not work for ourselves alone. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the world has a right to demand that the products of his labor shall be as good as he can make them. The man who, able to work, remains idle, defrauds the community by just so much as he, by his labors, could contribute to its wealth, and he who produces less than he might owes a debt to society he can never repay.

The path of duty for the farmer is not only a plain but a pleasant one. An occasional thistle may obstruct the way, but it will be easily removed, while roses bloom on either side, and the end is success.

R. R. MOWBRAY, Kinsale, Ont.

Bro. Dawson Kennedy read a paper entitled "Poultry on the Farm."

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

In these days of low prices for general farm produce, the average farmer finds himself almost at his wits' end to solve the

problem of his own existence, and only by careful management and the most intelligent use of every advantage afforded by his surroundings, can he expect to keep his place among independent farmers.

The restless and untiring spirit of enterprise, that dominates the youth of Older Canada, has led our young men to be mainly instrumental in tapping the resources of our great North West, which is now pouring out the produce of its virgin soil in competition with ours. The result of opening new fields to agricultural enterprise, aided by machinery, has almost entirely changed the condition of our people here. To adjust ourselves to these altered conditions is the task we have now before us.

Foremost among our undeveloped resources, and within the reach of every farmer, is the much neglected poultry yard, the profits of which, dollar for dollar invested, will equal that derived from any department of farm industry—"provided always, and it is on these express conditions," that you give to your poultry the intelligent management you bestow on your choice dairy cows, horses and sheep. We are not discussing this matter with the professional poultry man; but the ordinary farmer needs rousing to make things pleasant, to keep profitably from 50 to 100 fowl. Unless you have a taste for it, and some knowledge of the business, don't attempt to handle a large stock; on no account keep more than you have ample room for. Large flocks crowded for room, have lost money for, and discouraged many a new beginner.

The first thing to provide is a house. This need not be expensive, but it *must be warm, clean and dry*. Sometimes the expense of a new building can be saved, as many farmers have sheds or buildings on their place that can, for a trifle be converted into a very good hen house. Don't have your hens roost in the feeding room; put the perches in another compartment, level and not more than three feet from the floor. If you have boards under them, to catch the droppings, so much the better. If not, arrange that one end can be raised to facilitate their removal. The floor should, of course, be of sand, removed and renewed every year. Keep the floor of the feeding room covered with clean straw. Change it once a week; clean out all filth at least once a week. Success or failure depends upon keeping everything about your poultry house perfectly clean. A dust box should be provided, partly filled with coal ashes, in which a little sulphur has been mixed, and placed where the hens can have excess to it every day.

CHANGE THE FOOD.—Feed regularly, but never gorge laying hens. A little wheat-bran, moistened with hot water, fed in the morning, three or four times a week, is excellent. It should

never be given in a sloppy state. Change the food often. Wheat, buckwheat, corn, barley, rye, peas, and oats may all be fed in turn.

Meat and ground green bone, in winter, are simply indispensable for egg production. Oyster shells, lime stone, old crockery pounded fine, old mortar, etc., should always be within reach of laying hens. Sliced roots, turnips, mangolds, beets and cabbage should be fed to poultry, in the forenoon, two or three times a week; also, every day, plenty of fresh water. Milk is very good. You may give them all they will take; all drink should be warmed in winter.

It should be the aim of every farmer to have his hens laying in the winter, when fresh eggs are a good price, and there is no danger of overstocking the market. To produce eggs in winter, you must have your chicks come in April and early in May. Early pullets, with proper management, are a sure thing to count on for winter eggs. When your chicks are about three months old, or when the young cocks begin to crow, select for your winter stock from the best developed pullets, mark them lest they might be sold. Give them the range of the farm and feed for winter eggs. Wheat and a little bone meal is all that will be needed while running in the fields. The cockerels, culled pullets, and all hens three years old, should be put in a pen and fed for market.

Corn is the best food that I know of for fattening fowl. Feed whole corn for two weeks, and give plenty of fresh water; then for one week, corn meal cooked and mashed with cooked potatoes, corn meal balls made with sweet milk into which has been melted some suet; a little lean meat should be given to increase their appetite. While finishing for market the fowl should have no water if you have milk enough for them. Milk should not be given when sour. Assuming they were in fair condition when put up, they ought to be fit for market in three weeks.

What breed is the best? is the question everybody is asking; and it is a question I cannot answer. The ordinary farmer, I think, will find more profit in a fowl of no particular breed than a flock of pure-breds, but that is so only with regard to the hens. He should always use the best bred males he can, and change every year. Suppose your flock is the common barn-yard fowl, first get rid of all the males, and procure a thorough-bred B. P. Rock, and as soon as the hatching season is over get rid of him and next year put in his place a thorough-bred Dorking; in another season you may return to the B. P. Rock, or, if you want egg production to increase, you might get in a dash of pure White Leghorn blood for one cross. Keep no males with your laying hens after the hatching season is over.

We are far behind in the production of poultry and eggs, as compared with the United States. While theirs is over \$5 per head ours is not quite \$2. And yet their importations of poultry products from this country is over two million dollars a year. If we could increase this industry sufficient to secure a third of the English trade, it would amount to about \$10,000,000 every year to the farmers of Canada. Ontario could do it herself.

D. KENNEDY, Peterboro'.

Moved by G. S. Robertson, seconded by William Wallace,— That all the papers read by parties at this meeting be considered by the Executive Committee with respect to having them printed with the minutes.—*Carried.*

Prof. Goldwin Smith was introduced and addressed the Grange at some length.

It was moved by Bro. Jabel Robinson, seconded by D. Kennedy,—That Dominion Grange having listened with great satisfaction to the able and instructive address delivered to them by Prof. Goldwin Smith, do hereby extend to him our hearty thanks for the same.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. Jabel Robinson, seconded by Bro. Peter Hepinstall,— That we now adjourn to visit the Legislature as per invitation of J. L. Haycock, and resume again at 7.30 this evening.—*Carried.*



SECOND DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO, Feb. 18th, 1897.

The Master took the chair at 7 o'clock p. m., and business resumed.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Bro. Jabel Robinson, and upon motion adopted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We beg to report that through an unfortunate accident that has happened to Bro. Glendenning, who slipped on the ice and

broke his thigh bone a few days ago, the Committee will not have the benefit of this valuable assistance, and the Dominion Grange will be deprived of his counsel during this session. Your Committee regret to be obliged to report that they have not been able to accomplish much during the past year. They have not had a meeting since the meeting in London, in February last.

Owing to the scarcity of funds we dispensed with the usual deputation to wait on the Government last year, requesting that the report of the Committee on Legislation be brought before the Government. Our Secretary prepared and forwarded the following memorial:

To the Honorable Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General, and to the Executive Council of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—

The Petition of the Executive Committee of Dominion Grange, presented by the directors of the Annual Meeting, recently held in London, humbly sheweth,—

That after a very full consideration they believe that Chap. 42, Section 254, and Chap. 48, Section 12, of the Ontario Statutes of 1892, should be so amended as to permit the Municipal Council of any Township to have an assessment made once in every five years only, if they see fit; and also to abolish the office of Collector, and to provide for direct payment of taxes to the Treasurer;

That the Free Library Act, of 1895, be so amended that the Public Libraries in unincorporated villages shall not be required to have more than fifty members, and that only twenty-five of these shall necessarily be twenty-one years of age;

That we are pleased to learn that a bill is to be introduced which will reduce the number of members composing County Councils. While we heartily desire that such an amendment be speedily made to our Municipal Law, we would disapprove of any measure which would deprive the ratepayers of a direct vote in the election of the County Councils.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed,

HY. GLENDINNING, { Executive Committee.
JABEL ROBINSON, }

GEO. E. FISHER, Master. ROBT. WILKIE, Secretary.

The Secretary also prepared the following and forwarded to some of the prominent members of the Local Legislature:

Dear Sir,—I herewith enclose you a copy of a petition which has been sent to the Attorney-General and the Executive Council

and has also been presented to the House of Assembly. It speaks for itself.

The object is to reduce municipal expenses. The Civil and Municipal Government of our country is increasing at an alarming rate, which you will discover by looking back over our past history, for the last twenty-five years.

When the country was new,—roads to open, bridges to build, school houses to erect, and all improvements incidental to a new country with a sparse population to be provided for, it was reasonable to expect high taxation. But when these improvements had been made, the roads opened, ditched and graded, and the population had become more numerous, taxes might reasonably have been expected to become lighter.

But on the contrary, they have enormously increased. What with black knot inspection, thistle inspection, drain inspection, sanitary inspection, health inspection, Boards of Health and all other municipal officers imposed by the law, all to be paid from the land, is it any wonder that land values have fallen, and taxation has increased beyond all conception, and in some cases now the taxation nearly equals the rents. When we look at the aggregation of our governing body, we would be astounded, were it not for the fact that it has grown upon us by degrees. Nevertheless it is sinking the country.

Three hundred and fifteen law makers at Ottawa, ninety-four at Toronto, five municipal councillors for each township, besides the county councils, and who can tell the numbers in cities, towns and villages, all making laws and by-laws to govern us. Surely we are a too-much-governed people.

We respectfully ask your assistance in any way to simplify our laws and reduce taxation.

Respectfully yours,

ROBT. WILKIE, Secretary.

At the request of the Master and Secretary I attended the National Grange held in Washington in the month of November last, and was cordially welcomed by that body, as the representative of the Dominion Grange. The National Grange is still the most important and progressive body of farmers in the United States, and I consider them the balance wheel as well as the safety valve of the nation.

Your Committee cannot close this report without urging upon our members the necessity of making a special effort to place the Grange of Canada once more upon a sound and permanent foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

JABEL ROBINSON.

The report of the Committee on Agriculture and Horticulture was read by Bro. Stanley Dynes, and upon motion the second clause was struck out and the report adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

We, your Committee, believe the conditions of agriculture and horticulture are in a very low state, but a little better than last year. We think the average gain of the crop more than made up for the loss in prices.

By lessening the cost of production would leave more room for profits, and by a better tillage of the soil would get a better crop and raise the soil to better condition.

We would not recommend any one line to follow, but general farming and fruit growing, in connection with the cold storage system, tends to hold the prices of fruit a little firmer. We believe the low prices paid for fruit the past season was caused by a greater number in the cities being out of employment, and money being scarce, were not able to buy.

A farmer to succeed must keep a careful account of every department of his business. He can learn from this what pays him best, and turn his attention more in that direction.

We would that more attention be paid to the destruction of injurious insects and fungi, to keep our trees clean and in a healthy condition, and the fruit free from their ravages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STANLEY DYNES, JOHN McDUGAL,
T. E. PHILP, THOMAS SISSON,
R. J. SOUTHCOMB.

A paper on the Pleasures of Farm Life was read by Wm. F. W. Fisher.

PLEASURES OF FARM LIFE.

A firm belief that the pleasures to be derived from farm life, although (according to circumstances) it may be accompanied by much hard physical labor, and carrying its full proportion of care and anxiety, are greatly under-estimated; and a correspondingly firm belief, that a more correct conception of their possibilities would aid in correcting the erroneous opinion apparently so prevalent, that education of any higher degree than the ordinary public school affords, unfits the student for a return to the practical duties of agriculture, is my apology for the presentation of this subject.

It is not the intention to enumerate the opportunities, numerous and varied in character, which are at the command of the

youth of either sex on the farm, for indulgence in the sports and pastimes so dear to the heart of a healthy boy or girl; nor to mention the luxuries (almost exclusively available to country life;) and I wish, so far as practicable, that it shall be understood that these remarks apply equally to both sexes, and to point out that they may be considered and put into operation with profit by those of more mature age. The subject will be treated in a general rather than a particular manner, owing to the number of phases from which we propose to view it. There is always a glowing feeling of satisfaction to be derived from a consciousness of well performed duties which may not be overlooked in a consideration of this matter.

Unless the features we propose to introduce are coupled with a practical acquaintance with all the details of farm life, they are not apt to result either in profit or pleasure to the participant. Nothing relating to the work probable to arise in the diversity of farm operations should be incapable of performance by the successful agriculturist. This much for the art which chiefly concerns the manner of carrying on our system of farming.

Scarcely any knowledge is superfluous to, and science is never unwilling to lend her aid to the practical farmer, and will freely explain the reasons upon which sound practice is founded. An investigation of these principles will show clearly the many benefits to be derived from the application of skill and knowledge by the careful student; urgency of study having never been more imperative upon tillers of the soil, than at the present period, when we have a somewhat exhausted soil, and when modern methods are being introduced, revolutionizing former systems of farming. By a proper understanding of the principles underlying this branch of science we will be enabled to enlarge the productive powers of our land to a limit which can neither be predicted nor foreseen.

The question arises, why are soils barren? Why are magnificent forests of pine found on poor sand and rocks? How do forest trees propagate for centuries without impoverishing the soil? To these and a host of similar questions we find a satisfactory answer and cure, only in a knowledge of chemistry—which includes a knowledge of the four elementary substances—carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, which practically constitute the whole of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Chemistry, with botany, forms the basis for a rotation of crops, and shows us the reason manures are, or appear to be, at times, fickle in their nature, or are regularly beneficial. Botany or vegetable physiology divides plants primarily into three parts, viz.: roots, stems and leaves, and we should study the structure and functions of these parts. The root is the s centre of active

life in a seed when placed in favorable conditions of heat, moisture, and access to air, necessary for germination. Although the plant is stationary the roots forage for food as soon as the supply laid up in the seed is exhausted, and have power to select the kinds of food suitable for its own species, to modify foods partially suitable, and to reject those elements which in their passage upward through the roots and wood, and downward by the bark, have not been assimilated by any portions of the plant. The roots take up no solids as food, but by tiny spongelets at the extremities absorb moisture, and are not entirely inactive at any season of the year.

Stems of plants usually consist of pith wood and bark, the sap travels vertically through the new wood by which it ascends, and horizontally by means of medullary rays to supply the wants of the old wood. The plant's food may be in the form of liquid from the roots, or in gaseous substances derived from the air by means of the leaves or bark.

Branches and roots are similar in many respects, and in some instances are capable of transposition, so that roots may form the top, and branches the roots of plants in which they previously held the opposite positions.

The leaf is formed of fibres connected with the wood, and the outside covering of green, which is connected with the bark; and their structure is admirably adapted to the peculiar circumstances and demands of the plant. It is really a natural contrivance for exposing a large surface to the influence of external agents—air, light, and heat; they perform the functions of inhalation, digestion, and perspiration, so acting in the double capacity of lungs and stomach. Foliage is necessary to all vegetable life, and to a great extent, induces the flow of sap, by attraction; when it evaporates moisture more rapidly than the roots absorb, the plants wilt and droop. Some plants grow best in the shade, not because they do not like the sunlight, but because of the too rapid escape of water by means of this evaporation, owing to the construction of their leaves. When the leaf becomes clogged by sedimentary matter and incapable of performing its functions, decay sets in and it falls.

Flowers are formed for the purpose of reproduction of the species by means of seeds; they are capable of subdivision into as many parts, each with its individual functions, as the plant itself. They have organs of sex called stamens and pistils, sometimes occurring in separate flowers but more generally in the same flower, which, when properly understood, explains the reasons for sterility or fertility, in the blossoms of various plants. Frequently in nature they have the more gaudy corolla, not for the purpose of attracting human admiration, but the attention

of insects, which in fitting to and fro, carry and distribute pollen, thus producing fertility; this effect is also brought about by the agency of the wind.

In cultivated plants these different parts have in many instances a tendency to assume the appearance of each other, hence the origin of double flowers and many other freaks of nature. These conditions form the necessity of planting in convenient proximity, pistillate and staminate varieties of the same species, especially of those which produce fruit. The great purpose for which fruit is formed is the protection and nutrition of the seed; perfect maturity being essential to the perpetuation of races of plants. In the production of fruit, generally speaking, high temperature and bright light tend to develop sugar and flavor; under opposite circumstances, acidity and interior quality prevail. It is an axiom in vegetable physiology that the production of flower buds depends on the presence of nutritious matter in sufficient abundance for their support. Excessive vigor promotes growth of wood, and checking vegetation without impairing health favors bud growth. It is therefore in man's power to advance or retard the period at which fruit is produced or matured. When strips of land are highly fertilized, and intervening strips are left in an impoverished condition, the growth on the poorer strips will be weaker than though it were all left without fertilizing; the increased luxuriance of foliage absorbing from the air an under amount of carbon.

In the selection of seeds the plumpest, heaviest, and earliest ripened only should be used, as weak constitutions are often unable to successfully cope with the obstacles to their growth, and much greater excitability exists in seeds produced on early, high and dry soils.

Mother earth demands her meed of attention, if not worship, before we pass on in reviewing the wonders and mysteries of nature. The construction of our various soils with the diversities of physical geography in sections of comparatively small extent, form a theme which is much too generally neglected. The soil from which we derive our support, and from which nature elaborates so many of her beautiful and useful products, is the result of the action of the elements and forces existent during ages unmeasured by years, and of the decay of plant life long since extinct, the product of climate and conditions outside the knowledge of man.

Thus the daily duties pertaining to out-of-door exercise and work become elevated to the highest forms of pleasure when we can even partially interpret nature, and we see "Books in the

running brooks, sermons in stones, and God in everything." We see the design, and trace the hand of the Designer; observe the law and order proceeding from the original Lawgiver and universal Ruler. How interesting and useful then it is to understand the intricate processes by which nature works, yet if sought by means of well devised and accurately conducted experiments and observation, we may understand many of the leading principles universally applicable as the basis of her operations. If these laws are fairly comprehended and rightly interpreted they must necessarily afford the reasons why one system of cultivation is better than another.

A knowledge of these leading principles at once invests with new and peculiar interest many ordinarily irksome details of our art. The common processes of manuring, seeding, planting, etc., are entered into with increased satisfaction, and the cultivator is enabled to improve or modify methods and so ensure success under many varying circumstances. The reflective mind derives daily additional pleasure from the prosecution of scientific experiments, of which the ignorant laborer, who performs his work precisely in the same manner under all circumstances, never dreams.

Every farmer has learned some of these lessons without apparent effort or study, but if they were made a common topic of conversation or reading they would soon become acquainted with the few necessary terms in science, which are not in reality as formidable as many obstacles to be overcome by every child in learning to speak.

The object in preparing this paper will be attained if it makes clear to the mind of any that a broader scope for the enjoyment of the higher forms of intellectual activity and pleasure are available to the farmer as a student of nature than to any other calling in life.

WM. F. W. FISHER, Burlington.

E. H. Hilborn gave an explanation of the soda plant which is being erected at Kincardine. He states that the manufacture of salt will go on as before, as well as that of soda, but that they had experienced much trouble in the erection of the soda plant which was unforeseen when they commenced the work.

The Auditor's Report was read by Bro. Fallis and on motion was adopted.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We, the undersigned auditors, having examined the Secretary's accounts from the 28th day of February, 1896, to Feb. 18th,

1897, both days inclusive, beg leave to present the following report:

Also we beg leave to present the following report respecting the Treasurer's accounts from the 28th day of February, 1896, to February 18th, 1897, both days inclusive:

SECRETARY'S RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand as per last audit.....	\$ 5 78
Dues from Subordinate and Div. Granges.	151 51
From printed matter	2 25
Total Receipts.....	\$159 54

SECRETARY'S DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationary.....	\$ 2 70
Printing	29 50
Postage and telegrams.....	11 26
Supplies to new Granges.....	75
Rent of hall in London, 1896.....	3 00
Cash to Treasurer.....	108 09
Total Disbursements	\$155 30
Cash in Secretary's hands	4 24
	\$159 54

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand as per last audit.....	\$ 50 78
Cash from Secretary, donation to Grange 1896.....	20 00
Cash from Secretary.....	108 09
Cash from Secretary, donation to Grange, 1897	20 00
Total Receipts.....	\$198 86

TREASURER'S DISBURSEMENTS.

Delegates' railway fare from Subordinate Granges	\$ 52 41
Secretary's salary.....	100 00
Balance on hand.....	46 45
Total	\$198 86

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. R. MOWBRAY, } AUDITORS.
JAMES FALLIS,

Moved by Bro. W. F. W. Fisher, seconded by Bro. Peter Hepinstall,—That we now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.—*Carried.*

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO, Feb. 19th, 1897.

The Master took the chair and the Grange resumed work at 9 o'clock a. m.

The election of officers was the first business. The following officers were duly elected :

<i>Worthy Master</i>	BRO. WM. F. W. FISHER....	Burlington
" <i>Overseer</i> "	G. S. ROBERTSON.....	Lucknow
" <i>Secretary</i> ... "	ROBERT WILKIE.....	Blenheim
" <i>Treasurer</i> ... "	PETER HEPINSTALL...	Fordwich
" <i>Lecturer</i> "	DAWSON KENNEDY...	Peterboro'
" <i>Chaplain</i> ... "	JAMES MURDOCH.....	Palmerston
" <i>Steward</i> "	JAMES ALLAN.....	Churchill
" <i>Ass't Steward</i> "	STANLEY DYNES.....	Port Nelson
" <i>Ceres</i>	SISTER JABEL ROBINSON..	Middlemarch
" <i>Pomona</i> ..	JOHN CUMING.....	Londesboro
" <i>Flora</i>	SYLVANUS AUSTIN.....	Whitby
" <i>Lady Steward</i> "	GEORGE LETHBRIDGE..	Glencoe

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BRO. HENRY GLENDENNING.....	Manilla.
" JABEL ROBINSON.....	Middlemarch.

AUDITORS.

BRO. JAMES FALLIS.....	Newbridge
" R. R. MOWBRAY	Kinsale

Moved by Bro. John M. Syme, seconded by Bro. Wm. F. W Fisher,—That we now adjourn to one o'clock.—*Carried.*



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THIRD DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO, Feb. 19th, 1897.

The Grange resumed at one o'clock, Worthy Master presiding.

The Master gave the new word.

Bro. Jabel Robinson read the Report on Constitution and By-Laws, which on motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

We, your committee, beg to report, - That Art IV, Section 5, (see page 46) be amended as follows: It shall be the Secretary's duty to record accurately the proceedings of the meetings; to report quarterly to the Secretary of Division Grange the names of all persons initiated, reinstated, suspended, expelled or deceased since last report, and pay to the said Secretary the sum of fifty cents for every regular male member, and twenty-five cents for every regular female member, and twelve cents for every junior member initiated during the quarter, together with a capitation tax of eight cents for each regular member and three cents for each junior member on the books at the close of the quarter, except those initiated during the quarter. Reports to be forwarded not later than the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year.

But where a Division Grange does not exist, or where the Subordinate Grange does not make its reports to the Division Grange, the Secretary of the Subordinate Grange shall report to the Secretary of Dominion Grange, the names of all persons initiated, reinstated, suspended, expelled, or deceased since last report, and pay to him the sum of twenty-five cents for each regular male member, and fifteen cents for each regular female member, and ten cents for each junior member initiated during the quarter, together with a capitation tax of six cents for every regular member and three cents for every junior member on the books at the close of the quarter, retaining twenty-five cents for each regular male member, and ten cents for each regular female member, and two and a half cents for each junior member,

initiated during the quarter, together with a capitation tax of two cents for each regular member and three cents for each junior member on the books at the close of the quarter, which amounts shall be set aside to form a fund with which to indemnify delegates attending meetings of Dominion Grange. And hereafter the expense of delegates attending meetings of Dominion Grange shall form no charge against the funds of Dominion Grange, but shall be paid by the Grange which they represent. And all provisions of the constitution which conflicts with this section, or is inconsistent with its practice and working is hereby repealed.

That Art. II, Section 4, Constitution of Division Grange, be amended so that the Secretary of Division Granges shall forward to the Secretary of Dominion Grange one-half of the initiation fees, together with six cents per quarter for every regular member reported to him by the Subordinate Granges within his jurisdiction.

That where there are persons who have formerly belonged to the Grange Order, but whose Granges have gone down, or have moved from the locality in which their Grange is situated, and desire to become affiliated with the Order again, they may be admitted to membership upon payment of one dollar for each male, and fifty cents for each female, upon their acceptance by ballot by the Grange to whom they apply.

And in case of persons who have allowed their dues to remain unpaid, and who have been dropped from the books for non-payment of dues, they may again be reinstated upon being accepted by ballot, and a payment of one dollar for males, and twenty-five cents for females.

And in case of persons who are suspended, but not dropped, for non-payment of dues, they may again be reinstated upon payment of one year's dues in advance, or the payment of one dollar, which ever is the lesser sum.

JABEL ROBINSON, Chairman,

Moved by Bro. Wm. F. W. Fisher, seconded by Bro. Peter Hepinstall.—That the Grange express its regret at the painful and serious accident that has befallen Bro. Henry Glendinning, and the consequent loss that we have felt during the present meeting, owing to his absence, and hope he may soon be restored to his health and usual activity, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him by the Secretary.—*Carried.*

Bro. Kennedy read the Report on Education, which, on motion, was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

To the Worthy Master and Members of Dominion Grange :

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows :—

In the matter of education we believe a man is not educated in the sense which the term implies, unless the knowledge he has acquired by his studies fully equip him for the business in which he is engaged. And while we believe that we have long had in Ontario the best system of education in the world for imparting general knowledge to the youth of our country, on almost any conceivable subject, yet we must admit that we find from the results obtained by the labors in our rural schools that the system fails to create and inculcate a sufficient desire or taste for agricultural pursuits, but rather points to a future for professional callings and other city employments.

We think that every farmer's son, before leaving the public school, should know and be able to state in logical order, the elementary principles of scientific agriculture, and to show the relation of these scientific facts to farm practice. He should be taught to know from what sources plants derive their growth, and in what proportion. What are the essential constituents of plants, and the necessary conditions to their development. The conditions and chemical elements of soils, and the agencies at work in their formation ; the influence of water and atmosphere upon the soil and what effect or influence have they upon its temperature, fertility, strength and texture.

Also every young man leaving school in these days should be perfectly familiar with the name, nature and known use of every plant in the country, the best means of developing useful plants and destroying injurious ones. In order to accomplish this we recommend that persons preparing themselves for the teaching profession be required to obtain a certificate of qualification on the subject of agriculture, as being the most practical means of fitting themselves for this special work.

D. KENNEDY,
JAMES MURDOCH,
LYMAN HENRY.

Bro. W. F. W. Fisher read the report on legislation, which, on motion, was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

On memorial of Farmers' Home Grange, we recommend that where changes have been made in property which have increased the risk, and losses have occurred which the management have

refused to pay, and where law has been resorted to to settle the claims, that the cases be tried before the judge and not given to a jury.

That as regards the resolution of Apple Grove Grange, that the first clause be dropped, as the present limit of three months is, in our opinion, a reasonable time.

That in case the aggrieved parties fail to settle within sixty days on the amount of damages, if any, then the amount shall be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, and subject to the following provisions :

The arbitrators shall meet and hear evidence near the locality where the accident happened.

The arbitrators shall be men residing in the county or in an adjoining county, but shall not be residents of the municipality interested, and their fees are not to exceed four dollars per day and expenses.

That witnesses giving evidence at the arbitration shall receive one dollar per day and ten cents per mile.

That the arbitrators in making their award shall not allow solicitor's fees.

That there shall be no appeal from the decision of the arbitrators unless the amount of damages allowed exceeds five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs.

That all banks having deposits belonging to corporations be required to report quarterly, said report to be in writing, signed by the Manager, and sent to the Chairman of the Board, whose duty it shall be to bring it to the notice of the meeting, and that all members shall have a chance to examine it.

That all mortgagors having money belonging to a corporation be required to report to the board, in writing, at the end of each year, the amount of their obligations; such reports, like the report from the banks, to go before the board, and these reports to be furnished to the auditors to assist them in making the audit.

That a uniform system of book-keeping be adopted. That sets of books be prepared under the supervision of a competent person, appointed by the government, suitable for the use of the various municipalities, etc., as simple as possible, but such as will show the whole of the business, prepared by competition among the publishers, and that the Government shall insist upon all municipalities using these books and keeping them in the proper manner.

That the County Councils appoint an auditor to audit the books of the county, and of all municipalities in the county; and that an inspector be appointed by the Government, whose duty it shall be to inspect all municipal books, etc., as often as once a

year, and that he be paid by a percentage upon the monies raised.

That while we do not favor a high protective tariff, we hope that if there are to be duties imposed the farmer will be accorded his just share of protection.

W. F. W. FISHER, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VISITING SUPPLY COMPANY.

Your Committee appointed to visit the Grange Wholesale Supply Company, beg to submit the following report:

We visited the store and examined it so far as we could, and got all the information we could respecting sales, etc. We found it in a very satisfactory condition, so far as we could judge.

Signed,

JAMES FALLIS, THOMAS SISSENS,
WILLIAM WALLACE, JAMES MURDOCH.

Moved by Bro. Peter Hepinstall, seconded by Bro. R. Wilkie, - That the thanks of the Dominion Grange be and is hereby tendered to Mr. John Holderness for his kindness in placing at its disposal the use of his large parlor, for the purpose of holding its meeting.—*Carried.*

The Report of the Committee on Finance was read, and upon motion, adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

We find balance on hand of \$155.69. After paying the Worthy Master and Worthy Secretary we find a balance on hand to the amount of \$50.69. We recommend that the delegates be paid twenty-five per cent. of their railway fare.

Owing to the financial depression existing in the country, we recommend that the Secretary's salary be as it has been the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. E. QUANTY,
JAMES MURDOCH,
JOHN McDUGAL.

Moved by Bro. Jabel Robinson, seconded by Bro. Peter Hepinstall,—That the next meeting of Dominion Grange be held in London, and that the time of meeting be left to the Executive Committee to fix.—*Carried.*

At the request of the Worthy Master, Bro. Kennedy installed the officers, and the twenty-second annual meeting of the Grange closed at 3 o'clock p. m.

R. WILKIE, Secretary.

PAPER ON GOVERNMENT.

The first form of Government that we have any record of was a THEOCRACY. Moses was the law-giver, and the laws which he gave to the children of Israel were said to have been brought down from Mount Sinai. They have been codified and endorsed by nearly all the civilized nations of the earth. Absolute Monarchies have been in existence since Saul was first made king, and they still exist where the will and edicts of the ruler must be obeyed whether such edicts conform with truth and justice or not.

Limited Monarchies, like that of Great Britain and her colonies, and Republics, such as that of the United States, where all have a voice and a vote to say by whom they shall be governed, are the true and proper systems of government.

When a people are sufficiently educated and can give reason for their actions, with a free choice of their candidate, then Governments can only exist with their consent. But it so often occurs that men selected to represent the people have only in view the securing of places of emolument for themselves and their friends, that honest government fails.

It is the duty of governments to see that all wise and just laws are properly administered, giving peace, happiness, and contentment to all classes; to defend the country from foes from without and enemies from within, and to see that life, liberty and property are perfectly protected.

Governments are spenders, not producers, of wealth, and yet they are not necessarily "flies on the wheel." Governments can render assistance and give encouragement to enterprise calculated to develop the resources of the country, and give freedom of commerce to all nations that are willing to trade on fair and equitable terms.

Governments should see that the expense account of the nation is not greater than the people can bear, and all national expenditure should be for the good of the community. Officials should be paid a salary equal to that of other professions requiring the same amount of ability, but should receive no superannuation unless disabled. Taxation should be so arranged that everybody should be compelled to contribute their share of the general tax in accordance with their ability to pay, which seems to be almost entirely lost sight of. How can the rich man, perhaps a millionaire, be obliged to pay his share of taxation to the Government under the present system, when the average farmer consumes as much dutiable goods as many of the wealthiest in the country.

In this country we are under four different governments, all

empowered to tax us, and all to be paid. Well may it be said that we are governed to death. The land has to bear the brunt of taxation, as nearly all else, except income is exempt, and this is placed so high that it seldom reaches the rural districts. A man has two sons; to one of them he gives a farm worth ten thousand dollars, to the other he gives that amount in cash, which he invests at six per cents. The one who got the farm will have to pay tax on ten thousand dollars, or say about eighty dollars per year, while the other on his investment pays nothing, because his six hundred dollars income is not assessable, and then some of you wonder why the boys leave the farm.

Thanks to the persistence of the Grange, our County Councils have been reduced to less than half their former numbers. But the Parliament might as well be reduced, for it is admitted that our timber cannot last forever, and when that is done the deficit will have to be met from some source, and it will in all probability, be from direct taxation.

Over \$100,000 per annum could be saved if the Dominion Parliament was reduced one-half, and every-one knows of how little use the Senate is, which might as well be abolished, saving the country another hundred thousand dollars. With such extravagance is it any wonder that our burdens are increasing. The people cannot be in earnest in demanding economy or there would be a change in these matters. As a rule governments are not in advance of the people, and the electorate must be honest and sincere if they expect to enforce such legislation. The British North America Act would have to be amended before, for it is very unlikely that the Senate would vote themselves out of existence, which would mean a loss of \$1000 per year to each of them.

Nor would the House of Commons vote to reduce their numbers when they would not vote down free passes from the railway companies, when the country paid their fare, but pocket their mileage, and sit with a bribe in their pockets from the railways, or talk against time to put in their thirty days and draw their \$1000 indemnity.

JABEL ROBINSON.



A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO MASTERS AND SECRETARIES.

When you receive the printed minutes of the annual meeting always read carefully the report of Committee on By-Laws and Constitution, to see what changes have been made. Read them this year to see the change made in the dues.

The Master should open the Grange promptly, as near the time as possible. He should see that all business is promptly attended to; that the reports are properly filled out and signed by himself, giving his address.

The Secretary should send me the name of himself and Master each year, with their post office addresses, as early as possible. How am I to know who to send reports to unless I get this information? And how am to know whether you change officers or not unless I get it from you? One cent will do it. Is it not worth a cent to have the reports and get your name on the list? One-half of the Secretaries have not let me know this year, yet, and now it is too late, as the list is printed.

It is your duty to report quarterly, but it is not always your fault that you do not, for when the dues are not paid you cannot send them. But you can fill out your report when you do make it, and some of you neglect to do so. You should always give the name and address of the Master, the date of your report, and the amount of money enclosed. These are often neglected. Please distribute all reports and circulars and other printed matter coming into your hands, amongst the members, so far as they will go, supplying the members most interested in the work.

Yesterday I got a letter from Grange No. 894, saying that ten candidates were to join at their next meeting. That is the way they are doing in some places. Let your neighbors know when you hold your meeting, or they may think you are dead. Ask them to join you and they will. Not all of them, but some of them will. Every member could induce another to come in if they would try, and that would double the strength of the Grange.

R. WILKIE, Secretary.

NOTICES OF CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

In order to encourage the initiation of junior member into the Subordinate Granges, I hereby give notice that an application will be made at the next meeting of Dominion Grange to reduce the dues of junior members from three to two cents per quarter to Dominion Grange.

JABEL ROBINSON.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next meeting of Dominion Grange to adjust the dues to be paid by the Subordinate Granges to the Division and the Dominion Granges, and the Division to the Dominion Grange, and to increase or diminish the same if found expedient to do so.

R. WILKIE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS FOR 1897,

Worthy Master—Bro. W.M. F. W. FISHER, Burlington,
Worthy Secretary—Bro. ROBERT WILKIE, Blenheim.

Executive Committee—

Bro. Henry Glendinning, Manila ;
Bro. Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch.

MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF DIVISION GRANGES, WITH THEIR ADDRESSES FOR 1897.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
4	<i>South Simcoe</i>	John Beatty	Lefroy	D. W. Lennox	Churchill	Ont.
5	<i>West Lambton</i>	Neil W. Leckie, <i>p. t.</i>	Sarnia	James Skeoch	Corunna	Box 54
6	<i>Holton</i>	Wm. F. W. Fisher	Burlington	Peter McDuffie	Onagh
7	<i>Lucknow</i>	John Reid	Lucknow	Samuel Peddle	Wingham
11	<i>Kent</i>	E. B. Tole	Blenheim	R. Wilkie	Blenheim
21	<i>Belmore</i>	Peter Hepinstall	Fordwich	A. Drummond	Clifford
23	<i>Beaver Valley</i>	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	George Clark	Heathcote
32	<i>North Bruce</i>	George Brown	Gresham	James McKee	Paisley
37	<i>West Simcoe</i>	John McLeod	Glen Huron	Alex. McLeod	Glen Huron
38	<i>Union</i>	A. Swindlehurst	Balinafad	Robert Dredge	Rockwood
57	<i>Victoria</i>	Colin McDermid	Gladstone	John McGregor	Mekiwon	Man.

MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES WITH THEIR ADDRESSES FOR 1897.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
23	<i>Protective</i>	A. R. McGregor	Sarnia	James Skeoch	Corunna ... Ont.
35	<i>Halton</i>	A. Brownridge	Omagh	John McDougall	Milton ...
45	<i>Lake Simcoe</i>	Henry Grose	Lefroy	D. W. Lennox	Churchill ...
59	<i>Prospect</i>	John McKee	Paisley	Geo. Sawyer	Bradley ...
68	<i>Hawick</i>	John Stewart	Gorrie	P. P. Aylesworth	Gorrie ...
77	<i>Forest Rose</i>	William Pranglen	St. Thomas	Peter Cameron	St. Thomas ...
92	<i>Mount Pleasant</i>	K. McLean	George Gillies	Langside ...	
100	<i>Farmers' Wreath</i>	John Reid	Lucknow	William Davies	Lucknow ...
108	<i>Union</i>	William Oke	Whitby	T. E. Philip	Whitby ...
116	<i>Enterprise</i>	Andrew Shore	Thornbury	Daniel McMurphy	Loree ...
126	<i>Minesing</i>		Thos. Kerfoot	Minesing ...	
132	<i>Arizona</i>	J. O. Smith	Arkona	A. Backhouse	Arkona ...
137	<i>Metcalfe Victoria</i>	David Ranney	Osman	Wm. Foster	Ossian ...
141	<i>Knock</i>	Joseph Bowman	Vine	Michael Connell	Vine ...
146	<i>Painswick</i>	F. M. Warnica	Painswick	W. A. Coulter	Painswick ...
148	<i>Carlisle</i>	John Hunter	Carlisle	Charles Harper	Carlisle ...
153	<i>Edgar</i>			John M. Syme	Dalston ...
156	<i>Alliance</i>	Geo. Lethbridge	Glencoe	J. G. Lethbridge	Strathburn ...
166	<i>Applegrove</i>	Allan More	Fronie	Jas. N. Fletcher	Middlemarch ...
180	<i>Mill Creek</i>	Samuel Goodfellow	Duncan	Geo. Clark	Heathcote ...
188	<i>Battle Hill</i>	Wm. Webster	Strathburn	Levi Annet	Strathburn ...
198	<i>Erin</i>	Geo. Robinson	Erin	John Berry	Brisbane ...
200	<i>Burlington</i>	G. E. Fisher	Freeman	Herbert J. Dynes	Port Nelson ...
218	<i>Balinafad</i>	A. Swindlehurst	Balinafad	R. S. Henderson	Balinafad ...
224	<i>Centre</i>	D. A. McRae	Appin	James Macfee	Appin ...
233	<i>Moncrieff</i>	James Cuthill	Cranbrook	Alex. Stewart	Cranbrook ...
233	<i>Victoria</i>	Samuel Burk	Blenheim	F. A. Wilkie	Blenheim ...
235	<i>Mount Hope</i>	John Park	Banks	Alex. Malcolm	Banks ...
278	<i>Eldorado</i>	John Wheeler	Clarksburgh	Walter Hartman	Clarksburg ...
338	<i>Walton Union</i>			James Simpson	Walton ...
344	<i>Farmers' Home</i>	John Watson		John Ramsey	Eden Mills ...

MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES WITH THEIR ADDRESSES FOR 1897.

No.	GRANGE.	MASTER.	ADDRESS.	PROV.
357	<i>Canfield</i>	William Oxley	Canfield	Canfield
360	<i>Glandford</i>		Canfield	Ont.
373	<i>Centre Bruce</i>	Ben. Lawton	Gresham	Joel R. Smith
385	<i>Banda</i>	Samuel Elder	Banda	Wm. M. Calder
390	<i>Kinsale</i>	H. McBrien	Kinsale	Glandford
392	<i>Lily of Mersea</i>	David Read	R. Rogers	Gresham
393	<i>Hullett</i>	John McGrenor	Goldsmith	Banda
397	<i>Grand River</i>	William Wallace	Francis Hooker	Kinsale
405	<i>Manilla</i>	Hy. Glendinning	Constance	Goldsmith
406	<i>Heathcote</i>	Wm. Yamplin	R. J. Southcomb	Clinton
413	<i>Williscroft</i>	David Robb	George Hislop	Strasburgh
423	<i>Honeywood</i>	Wm. Tuplin	William Ransey	Cresswell
430	<i>Pine River</i>	Edward Reeve	Heathcote	Thomas Dooks
453	<i>South Elderslie</i>	Peter Essen	Williscroft	Heathcote
471	<i>Acton West</i>	Joel Leslie	Frank Graham	Paisley
526	<i>Eden Grove</i>	Alexander Clark	Wm. Copeland	Paisley
543	<i>Spring</i>	Peter Hepinstall	Honeywood	Honeywood
570	<i>Royal</i>	M. N. Haun	Robert Copeland	Aumberley
582	<i>Farmers' Friend</i>	C. J. Nesbett	Mrs. Wm. Welsh	Paisley
596	<i>Prospect Mill</i>	Wm. Rowand	S. Ballachy	Paisley
599	<i>Midland</i>	Andrew Casswell	J. L. Warren	Acton
600	<i>Ulster</i>	Gavin Wilson	Ellengowan	Ellengowan
624	<i>Dufferin</i>	John W. Harris	Edward Cooper	Fordwich
632	<i>Glen Huron</i>	George Boys	Stevensville	Stevensville
649	<i>Eathon</i>	Robert Dunlop	W. M. Lowery	Clinton
658	<i>Albion</i>	John Mitchell	Walkerton	Walkerton
841	<i>Fair Valley</i>	Robert McBeth	Wm. A. Rowand	Walkerston
855	<i>Derry</i>	Millington	James Murdoch	Palmerston
869	<i>Camden</i>	P. L. Switzer	Wingham	Wingham
894	<i>Ayre</i>	Colin McDarmid	Samuel Paddle	Aylmer
899	<i>Selman</i>	John W. Leckie	D. C. Laur	Smithdale
920	<i>Union</i>	James McLachlan	J. J. McLeod	Peterboro
941	<i>Fair Play</i>	Neil W. Leckie	Richard Lillico	Peterboro
944	<i>Cold Springs</i>	Thomas Sissions	Glencoe	Peterboro
			Robert McDonald	Newbury
			George Read	Uptergrove
			John Munro	John Munro
			J. H. Snary	Owen Sound
			Croton	Croton
			G. S. McGregor	Mekiwian
			Amos Henry	Amos Henry
			Sombra	Sombra
			Parker Smith	Parker Smith
			Christie A. Leckie	Christie A. Leckie
			Sarnia	Sarnia
			Dawson Kennedy	Dawson Kennedy
			Peterboro	Peterboro

GRANGE SUPPLIES

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF

◇THE DOMINION GRANGE◇

Applications for Membership, per hundred.....	\$0 50
Blank Demits, per hundred	1 00
Membership or Trade Cards, per hundred	50
Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each	2
Blank Quarterly Reports, at the rate per 100.....	1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate), special blank for use of Granges acquiring property	20
Song Books, with music, each.....	10
Song Books, without music, each.....	5
Seventh edition of Manual, each (ordered under seal).....	20
Constitutions, each 10 cents, per dozen.....	1 00
New edition of Fifth Degree Manuals, supplied Division Granges (under seal) each 10 cents, or per dozen.....	1 00
Receipts, bound (100 in book).....	70
Orders on Treasurer (100 in book).....	70
Gold Emblem Pins, each.....	1 10
Essays on the three Goddesses—Flora, Ceres and Pomona— by Mrs. C. Moffatt, 20 cents each, or per dozen.....	1 50
A full set of Jewels also on hand.	

The above supplies will be furnished at the prices named,
by mail.

As all business of the Secretary's Office is conducted on a
cash basis, therefore cash should accompany the order.

Remittance should be made by Postal Money Order or
Registered Letter, the first preferred. Fractional currency taken
in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. Money sent in any other way is at the
risk of the party sending.

ROBERT WILKIE,

BLENHEIM P. O., ONT.

Secretary Dominion Grange.